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Bidens laevis (L.) B. S. P.
Bidens bipinnata L. (P)—Pottawatomie Co.
Gaillardia pulchella Foug.—College campus.
Tanacetum vulgare L. (M.)

OUR WARBLERS.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

The observations published in this article were all made at Notre Dame, Indiana. It will doubtless be of interest to other ornithologists to note the different habits of the same species in different localities. The following warblers are described in this contribution: Bay-breasted, Black and White, Blackburnian, Blackpoll, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green, Canada, Cape May, Chestnut-sided, Connecticut, Golden-winged, Kentucky, Magnolia, Mourning, Myrtle, Nashville, Palm, Yellow Palm, Northern Parula, Pine, Prairie, Sycamore, Tennessee, Wilson, Yellow, Louisiana Water Thrush, Maryland Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, Ovenbird, and Redstart.

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER

Mniotilta varia.

In spring the Black and White Warbler is never so common as many of the other warblers. It appears intermittently, and is never abundant. Of course its habit of creeping in the trees, and usually at some distance up, makes it less conspicuous than most of the other warblers. Its note, too, is seldom heard, and this fact does not attract the attention of an observer to the bird.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.

Vermivora chrysoptera

I first observed this beautiful warbler in May, 1917. I was first attracted to it by its nasal note, which resembles somewhat that of the Blue Gray Gnatcatcher. In fact, at first I thought it was a gnatcatcher, but on finding the bird high up in an elm tree, I saw I saw at once that it did not act like a gnatcatcher. The bird was too high to be observed satisfactorily, but fortunately it flew into some low trees near by, where I could see its markings plainly. This is the only record I have ever made of the Golden-winged Warbler.

NASHVILLE WARBLER.

Vermivora rubricapilla

This warbler is never abundant during its migrations. Single individuals may be seen occasionally, often in low situations, where the bird may be easily observed. It is not very active, nor is its note frequently heard. The retiring habits of this warbler make careful observation often necessary to detect its presence.

TENNESSEE WARBLER

Vermivora peregrina

Late in May a loud, distinctive note, which might be confounded by the unpractised ear with the Redstart's song, will be heard, at least on several of the finest mornings. This is the song of the Tennessee Warbler. He loves the pleasant places in the tree-tops, where the observer will have some difficulty in seeing him well. Patience, however, will reward one's efforts, and at last a very plain little bird will emerge from the foliage.

NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER

Compsothlypis americana

I first made the acquaintance of this beautiful warbler in May, 1917. Another record of a female was made on June 4, 1917. These are my only records of this species. The male was discovered on a railroad embankment near some shrubbery, and the female was found in an orchard. No notes were heard on either occasion.

CAPE MAY WARBLER

Dendroica tigrina

In May, 1917 this species was more common than usual. But it is never abundant, and one seldom sees more than one or two individuals in a walk of an hour. To see this warbler occasionally is considered good fortune by the bird student, for it is often a rare species. Its note was not heard in 1917, and constant watchfulness was necessary to locate this warbler. Sometimes, at first sight, the Magnolia Warbler may be taken for the Cape May.

YELLOW WARBLER

Dendroica aestiva

This beautiful bird is our warbler by predilection, for it is the one member of the family that nests in the hedges or shrubbery on our lawns. Year after year it will return to its accustomed place, and there rear its young quite near a pathway, where the nest is

sure to be discovered, and also sometimes destroyed. But the Yellow Warbler is so gentle that it will never show the least sign of anxiety when its nest is being examined. Most of the broods must be successfully reared, for this species is abundant everywhere.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER

Dendroica caerulesens

This is among the rare warblers in our vicinity, some seasons I do not find it at all. I made four records in May, 1917, which is about the most I have ever obtained in one spring. No song was heard on any day in May, 1917.

MYRTLE WARBLER

Dendroica coronata

The most conspicuous of all our warblers is the Myrtle. The first to arrive in spring; the last to depart in autumn; with its characteristic call-note, this warbler is heard as often as it is seen. It flies low, and in open places, where it may be easily observed. Its very striking black, white, and yellow markings also make it one of the least difficult to identify. Young birds in undeveloped plumage, however, are often a puzzle to beginners; and not infrequently cause the practised observer some hesitation before he can correctly name the species.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER

Dendroica magnolia

This is certainly a beautiful warbler, by some observers thought to rival the famous Blackburnian. It is also very abundant, flies low, and is easily seen in the shrubbery. Its note is rarely heard, only once out of the 16 days that it was found in the spring of 1917. When the Magnolia Warbler leaves our lawns for its summer home, we feel that they are now less beautiful without the gorgeous colors of this May visitant.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER

Dendroica pensylvanica

An abundant species, beautiful, and songful, are some of the striking features of this warbler. Either male or female may be easily identified by the chestnut color on the sides, although sometimes it is very faint. This species probably sings more than any other member of the family, and its song is distinctive enough to be readily learned. In trees of every description, the Chestnut-sided Warbler may be found.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER

Dendroica castanea

A large warbler, and conspicuously reddish, the Bay-breasted is also quite abundant. The number of adults is often small, and most of the specimens that appear, even in spring, are immature birds. In May or June, 1917, this species was not heard to sing.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER

Dendroica fusca

All bird lovers are desirous of seeing this warbler, and once they have had the pleasure, they are anxious to have it repeated; for the beauty of the Blackburnian Warbler is justly famous. Usually in high situations, this active little bird seems almost a part of the sunshine that brightens the tree-tops. His song is quite distinctive, but I did not hear it in the spring of 1917.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER

Dendroica striata

One of the latest warblers to arrive in spring, the Black-poll is also usually the last to leave for the north. This year it was the most abundant warbler in the woods after May, and its *tick, tick* note is always heard when the bird is here. The female Black-poll is so plainly marked that beginners are often unable to identify it.

SYCAMORE WARBLER

Dendroica albiflora

One of our rarest warblers is the Sycamore. It appears irregularly, and may not be seen for many years. This year, 1917, I was fortunate enough to find one on the last day of its stay here, near the St. Joseph River. It was in song, and showed a preference for pine trees. Two other observers told me that this warbler had been seen for three weeks previous to the date on which I found it—June 21. Only one bird was ever seen, and they could not be certain whether the species was breeding here or not.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER

Dendroica virens

This is one of our commonest warblers. Sometimes it arrives late in April, and may prolong its stay until early June. Its plumage is striking, and much admired by young observers. The note of this species, which is frequently heard and easily remembered, grates upon the ear of the listener.

PINE WARBLER

Dendroica vigorsii

One of the hardiest of the warblers is the Pine, the first migrants nearly always arriving soon after the Myrtle. Although the spring of 1917 was very "backward," the Pine Warbler was not abundant at any time. No note was heard that spring, and the quiet manner of the species and its plain plumage make it one of the most difficult to identify.

PALM WARBLER

Dendroica palmarum

This species and the Yellow Palm are abundant in spring. Of the two the Palm is with us much longer. It usually arrives late in April, after the Myrtle, but not until about the middle of May does it become abundant. The love of low situations makes this warbler one of the easiest to observe. It is one of the few warblers that "teeter" their tails.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER

Oporornis agilis

I do not think that I have any spring records of this species, but in some autumns it is not uncommon. It is certainly baffling to try to explain why this species should take a different route of migration in spring. As the warblers do not sing in autumn, I have never heard the note of the Connecticut Warbler.

MOURNING WARBLER

Oporornis philadelphia

This very rare warbler I have recorded but twice in twelve years—in May, 1915 and 1917. It keeps low and moves slowly, thus giving the observer plenty of time to see it well. Fortunately both specimens that I saw were males, and easily distinguished from the Connecticut Warbler. I have never heard the song of the Mourning Warbler.

MARYLAND YELLOWTHROAT

Geothlypis trichas

As this warbler breeds with us, and its loud song is frequently heard, there is no difficulty in finding and observing the bird. It is not timid either, and may be easily approached. In fact, if these warblers hear you making any noise, they are likely to come out of cover to see what it all means. The young birds are fledged early in July.

PRAIRIE WARBLER

Dendroica discolor

Like the Sycamore Warbler the Prairie is often absent for years. In the two last springs, I looked in vain for this species; and even when I find it, the number of records is always small. My own experience is not exceptional, for other observers in our locality have the same story to tell of this warbler.

KENTUCKY WARBLER

Oporornis formosa

Only once have I ever had the pleasure of seeing this beautiful warbler. It was on the first of May, after a snow-fall the night before. The bird was on the ground in a lilac hedge, where it could be seen well. Such a record as this makes the ornithologist eager to find so rare a warbler again.

CANADIAN WARBLER

Wilsonia canadensis

Arriving late in May, this warbler may be seen many times in a walk. Its markings make it one of the easiest to recognize, and the bird not unfrequently feeds and sings in bushes or low trees. The song is one of the loudest and most elaborate of the warbler performances.

WILSON WARBLER

Wilson pusilla

Some seasons this species is rare, but late in May 1917 it was very abundant. It fly-catches in low situations, where it may be seen to good advantage. This warbler is a constant singer, and the observer must learn to distinguish its note in spite of himself.

OVEN-BIRD

Seiurus aurocapillus

The Oven-bird appears here only in May or at the end of summer. I have often wondered why this species is not found breeding in our locality. Perhaps the woods here do not afford suitable nesting-sites for the Oven-bird. I made half-a-dozen records of the bird in the spring of 1917, but on no day was its song heard.

LOUISIANA WATER THRUSH

Seiurus motacilla

A single record of this warbler, early in June, was the only time I saw the Louisiana Water Thrush in the spring of 1917.

Its note was not heard, but in wetter seasons the loud song of this thrush delights the bird lover. I have never known this warbler to breed in our locality.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT

Icteria virens

I have seen the chat but once in all my observations. Other observers in our locality seem to have been more fortunate, and have reported this species at least occasionally. As I have been a very regular and fairly careful observer of bird life for many years, I can not understand why I have missed this warbler so frequently.

REDSTART

Setophaga ruticilla

This beautiful warbler is very plentiful at Notre Dame, but does not breed here. Arriving about the middle of May, it sometimes tarries until early in June. Usually it is a constant singer, but in 1917 the song was not heard frequently. In the month of August I have found Redstart families in the deep woods, which would seem to indicate that these warblers may begin to migrate early.

JOHN EATTON LE CONTE

BY JOHN HENDLEY BARNHART

The LeConte family has long maintained a conspicuous place in the history of American science. Guillaume LeConte, born at Rouen, France, March 6, 1659, was one of the many Huguenots who fled to America during the years immediately following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. He settled at New Rochelle, New York; afterward went to the island of Martinique, where he married; and spent his last years in New York, where he died in 1710. Guillaume's second son, Dr. Pierre LeConte, married Valeria Eatton, and their second son, Dr. John Eatton LeConte (1739-1822), was the ancestor of all the later scientists who have contributed to the fame of the name LeConte in this country.

Dr. John Eatton LeConte spent his summers in New York or New Jersey, and his winters on his plantation, "Woodmanston," in the southern part of Liberty County, Georgia. He married Jane Sloane, of New York, and they had three sons, two of whom